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General Summary of News.

ASIA.

Bussorah.—Advices which have reached town from Bombay, mention that the depredations of the Arabs in the Persian Gulf still continue, as well as on the banks of the Shat-ul-Arab, or River of Bussorah, the name given to the joint stream of the Tigris and Euphrates, from the point of their junction to their discharge into the sea. Some boats laden with goods, to the amount, it is said, of eight lacs of rupees, were attacked on their way up from Bussorah to Baghdad, by the Arabs who encamp upon the shores, and in the contest, a merchant of the former city, of the name of Syed Hassan Nedjefy, was killed, with no doubt some of his attendants.

It has been suggested, that this outrage arose from some neglect on the part of the sufferers to pay the customary gratuity expected from those who pass that way, by those wandering tribes; but the lawless state in which the Arabs that line the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates live, admits of no compromise short of the whole property at stake. The Desert Arabs, who are congregated in large bodies, subject to Sheikhs exercising over them the mixed authority of Patriarchs and Sovereigns, are in general subject to the controul of laws, and observe treaties with their friends, and the rites of hospitality towards their enemies, under the restrictions of custom and long established usage. Caravans by land, which have occasion to pass thro' their Deserts, may therefore purchase not only a free passage, but protection from robbers, at a moderate stipulated rate; With those Arabs who live on the banks of the river in fertile pasture ground, and not in Deserts, and who are in general made up of outcasts from large and well-ordered tribes, and consequently live in lawless bands subject to no general head, these virtues do not prevail, like the Pirates of the Seas, they demand no contribution, accept no compromise, and shew no quarter to those whom they attack.

This plundering or piratical disposition is so general among the Arabs of these parts, that during the late government of Bussorah by an Arab Sheikh, at a time when the Turkish power was defied, it was really unsafe to pass from the city to the river by the creek after el Assur, or about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as boats were attacked and pillaged in open day, and after sun-set no one stirred from his own house, while at any time during this government no one ventured beyond the precincts of the town without an armed party for his defence. The police under the present Mutesellim, who is subject to the Turkish power, is so well managed, and a general confidence is so well established, that it is safe to visit any part of it at any hour of the night or day. This man himself takes a peculiar pleasure in perambulating the streets, and going along the creek in a canoe, disguised and accompanied only by an ugly Abyssinian slave. They often effect wonders, tho' alone, even before they are discovered, and when it is once known who they are that dare to interfere in rectifying abuses, the dread that they inspire is sufficient to disperse a host.

There was an order issued but lately by the Mutesellim, forbidding arms to be worn by Arabs who came into the city from without, and so much was his authority respected, that the observance of this prohibition was very general. Some persons were found, however, by the Governor and his slave, during their evening rambles, who had disregarded the mandate, and the next day they were taken first to the Jisser al Melch, or the Bridge of Salt, near the British Factory, where they were exposed to public view, by having their ears nailed to a post for several hours; they were next taken before the Palace in the corn-market, and received several hundred strokes of the bastinado on the soles of the feet, after which, they had their beards and mustachios shaved off, and were ultimately turned out of the city and forbidden ever to enter its walls again.

Tho' this severity preserves sufficient safety in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, there are nevertheless many robbers by water, all the way from the river Kourna to the Sea. On the banks of the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Hye, and the Karoon, it is still worse, for there are whole tribes who encamp along them for the sole purpose almost of attacking richly laden boats passing the stream. During fine weather while the boats can keep in mid-channel, they are in general safe, but strong southerly winds oblige them sometimes to take shelter near the land when their plunder is almost inevitable. An instance of this occurred during our stay here.

A large boat descending from Baghdad with all the treasure of the Damascus caravan, to the amount of ten lacs of rupees, or upwards of £100,000 sterling, principally intended to be sent by a ship to Bengal, was driven by a strong southerly wind into a bight of the river on the north-eastern side. After anchoring, the Captain went on shore to reconnoitre the ground, and meeting with three or four Arabs, enquired of them whether a portion of the Beni Lam, who are great robbers, was not encamped near. He was assured that they were not, but that on the contrary, the Sheikh of a tribe, whom he knew to be friendly, had pitched his tents behind the trees, and he was invited to go up and pay his respects to him.

The Captain consented, but had no sooner turned to go on his way with them, than he was seized by these same men and bound hand and foot. The crew seeing this transaction from the boat, and observing the small number of his assailants, jumped on shore with arms in their hands to rescue him, when instantly two or three hundred men rushed from among the bushes, seized the boat, and put all those who resisted to death. The treasure, which was chiefly in gold and silver coin, was landed in an hour, and carried off into the Desert, and the boat scuttled and destroyed.

The Captain who escaped, and who himself related to us the whole affair, was left bound on the earth, and wounded in three places by a sword and a spear in resisting the first four traitors who seized him; and after much difficulty, loosing himself from his bonds, he got to a neighbouring village, and came by slow journeys to Bussorah, with his wounds yet uncured. The Mutesellim sent his young son off with a party to the spot as soon as he heard of the affair, but the robbers were by that time at a secure distance; and indeed as the Desert is open to them on each side of the river for a retreat, preventives are more practicable than remedies, and the slightest precaution to avoid the evil is of more worth than collected hosts to retrieve it when once it is done.

Neemutch.—Letters from this station to the 5th instant, mention, that four Troops of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry had marched on the morning of that day from Neemutch on their route to Muttra, under the command of Captain Smith. The weather was favorable, the distresses of the natives in that quarter lessening, and the general health of the Troops improving.

We understand from one of our Correspondents in this quarter, that private Letters from England, state, that a strong sensation has been created at the India House, regarding the Prize Money to be paid to the Indian Army, and it is feared, that the Bengal Troops will only get what they took, or in other words, that Lord Hastings's recommendation for the whole of the Troops who partook in the operations, to share, is not likely to succeed.

Chunar.—A Letter from this station dated on the 15th instant, says:—It has rained here for the last seventy-four hours without a moment's intermission, the thermometer being stationary at 70° during all this time. Much apprehension had begun to be entertained of the mischief which this heavy and long continued fall might occasion to the crops, but as the weather is now beginning to clear up, these apprehensions will subside. Some persons here say, that they felt a slight shock of an earthquake on the morning of the 11th, about 2 A. M. just as the heavy rain commenced, but the sensation must have been slight, as it was not generally experienced. The crops look well throughout, and the sugar and tobacco grounds are particularly in a most flourishing condition.

Moorsheadabad.—Our Correspondent at this station, under date of the 20th instant, transmits us the following paragraphs:—

During the evening and greater part of the night of the 14th, we had heavy rains, the morning of the 15th was showery, since which the weather has continued variable.

The Cholera Morbus is making dreadful ravages both in the city and its vicinity; and in many cases it defies the aid of medicine; one entire family of several persons was carried off in the course of three days. His Majesty's 69th Regiment also still continues sickly.

A few days ago, Rajah Odwin Singh, a respectable merchant of Moorsheadabad, in the plenitude of religious zeal, executed a deed of gift, assigning the profits of his Banking House, situated in the Burrah Bazar, Calcutta, with the house in which the business is transacted, and lands attached to it; a house and land at Pookeerah, in the same city; together with a Lac of Rupees, to pay the expence of Poojahs at the Pagodah Ragonauth, (his Taktur or protecting deity) situated at Nussorpore; near

Moorshedabad. At the same time, he assembled his relations to join him in a deed whereby they gave up all claim to the property above stated, appointing two persons of the names of Bengallee Laul, and Sookuanth, Trustees for the due performance of his engagement.

The Rajah succeeded to the immense property accumulated by his uncle, as his adopted son, and like him is childless, which by the natives in general is considered a great misfortune, a striking proof of the inefficacy of riches to confer true happiness.

Calcutta.—We some time since had occasion to mention, the intended erection of a Cathedral in Calcutta, for which purpose we understood, large Funds were already provided. Plans were designed for the intended Edifice, by different Artists of talent, if not actually submitted for preference, and the ground was even marked out by general rumour, for the site of this superb Pile. Among the Plans which fell beneath our own observation, was one of the Corinthian order, of great grandeur and beauty, and another of Gothic architecture, simple and chaste in its outline, but rich and exuberant in its details; and forming on the whole, one of the finest efforts of good taste, and a perfect knowledge of the style of that order, that we ever remember to have seen.

What has been determined on, with regard to this Edifice, we do not accurately know; though we trust the idea has not been altogether abandoned. We learn, however, from a Correspondent of the Harkara of yesterday, that Government has sanctioned the erection of a Chapel in the ground near the Madrisa, commonly known by the name of Gao Khanna, belonging to the Honorable Company. This Building is intended to be large enough to contain five or six hundred persons; to be plain in its architecture, and to be built without galleries—and it is said, that one of the Clergymen attached to the Presidency is to perform the duties of this Chapel when finished. A School is spoken of as intended to be attached to this Establishment, with suitable accommodations for a Master; the expenses of which are to be defrayed from certain Funds in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

We rejoice, in common with the friends of knowledge and humanity at large, at the cheering hopes which this multiplication of Institutions for the education of youth in this country opens to our view; and we feel persuaded that the progress of civilization and morality will make more rapid strides here in the present century before us, than it has done for all the ages that have gone past, since India was first visited by strangers from other lands.

It is a painful and melancholy duty to record the evils as well as the blessings of life, but as they necessarily pass under our review, and form a part of the picture of human affairs, it is but an act of fidelity to those, who living in the solitudes of the country, remote from the busy hum of the metropolis, where evil deeds find many tongues to blazon them abroad, look to us for an impartial report of what is passing at this seat of contending passions, as well as the seat of authority and power.

Many considerations induced us to delay the notice of the fatal Duel which occurred on the morning of Saturday the 20th instant, at the Presidency, tho' the information of its unfortunate result reached us too soon. The parties were Lieutenant A—— of the Madras Army and Lieutenant E—— of the 21st Dragoons. The cause of offence arose during a conversation at dinner, among a very small party of friends;—and was held to have been inadvertent, unintentional, and scarcely adequate to call for the mode of redress subsequently resorted to.—Unfortunately the misconception being suffered to continue, or at least not being actually removed, a meeting was mutually agreed to; the parties visited the Conversazione on the evening of Friday, and on the following morning fulfilled their engagements in the field.

Three shots, we understand, were exchanged, without an accommodation having been effected, the last of which narrowly escaped Lieut. A——, but the fourth entering the body of Lieut. E——, wounded him so severely, that he was obliged to be taken to the General Hospital where he lingered till the middle of the following night, and then expired.

The parties were both young, the deceased 24 years of age. The challenge it appears was given by the Gentleman who fell, and who appears to have unfortunately misconceived from the first, the intention of his companion at table, and to have given a construction to words which it is thought that temperate and judicious friends might have succeeded in persuading him they did not really import. Tho' the loss of this Gentleman is naturally felt and deplored by his Friends, and the poignancy of their feelings increased by the circumstances which led to the fatal termination of a misconceived difference, it is but justice to state, that the general feeling goes to exonerate the surviving party, in public estimation at least, from intemperance, malice, or any of those bad passions, the existence of which gives to combats of this description a different feature to that intended by those who tolerate them as necessary evils in society.

We forbear to comment on this melancholy catastrophe. Charity enjoins that we should believe and hope the best; and if it is in this spirit and frame of mind that we should contemplate events in general,—it is still more incumbent on us to practice so divine a virtue in exercising our humble judgement on the actions of the dead.

A circumstance of a still more melancholy complexion, has deeply impressed itself upon the attention of society, by the self-destruction of one

of its youngest members, the details of which are given in the Asiatic Mirror of Wednesday, apparently as the Official Report of the Inquest held on the body. This Report is as follows:—

Coroner's Inquest.—On Thursday last, the 18th instant, an Inquest was held at the house of Richard Francis, Esq. situate in Mangoe Lane, over the body of Thomas Temple Blackburn, late a writer in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had called upon his friend, Mr. Francis, twelve days before, to afford him a room in his house, as he was sick and did not like to reside in his own, situate on the Circular Road, because it was damp. A room was kindly provided for him, and he instantly wrote for Doctor John Macwhirter, who attended him until the fatal catastrophe. The doctor's deposition tended to show, that the deceased had appeared desponding and anxious throughout his illness, and particularly so on the evening preceding his death. On the afternoon of the same day, it had been deemed necessary to apply leeches to his temples; at night, the deceased had complained to his kind host, that he was unhappy in his mind, was greatly in debt, and that he was very wicked, but had resolved on following a new course. He appeared to Mr. Francis, to be delirious before he left him to his repose, which was about half past ten o'clock; Before day-light the following morning, a report was heard by Mr. Francis, who being suddenly aroused from his sleep, imagined it was the morning gun, and remained unconscious of harm, until disturbed by a noise, thrown into his room through the venetian window, by Doctor Macwhirter. The latter had gone early to visit the deceased, and upon feeling the hand cold and no pulse at the wrist, besides perceiving the bed clothes besmeared with blood, was alarmed, and he wished to have the presence of a witness. Upon returning to the room, and throwing open the windows, these gentlemen discovered that the throat of the deceased was partially cut with a razor, (which was found afterwards lying upon his bed) and it was supposed, having failed in his attempt, he had used a pistol; for not a vestige of face, or head remained! There was no direct evidence given to prove these facts; but upon a close investigation by the Coroner and his Jury, traces of blood marks were discovered to the adjoining apartment, (in a line with that of the deceased), and it was clear to their minds, that he must have gone thither for the purpose of procuring his razors, for the case had been taken out of his own bedding, which was rolled upon a table, and wherein were the remaining apparatus for shaving, these said articles having remained in that place without being before removed from the first day of his arrival. The case was found upon a chair in his own room, where it is probable he first made the attempt to cut his throat, as beforementioned, and that then he must have returned to the aforesaid room to procure the pistol, with which he shot himself, as that was found burst, sticking at the foot of the bed in the mosquito curtain, where it must have fallen, in the recoil. The pistol ball had passed through the panel of the door behind the bed of the deceased, leading to the next room, leaving its mark on the farthestmost wall and was found under a table on the opposite wall, quite flattened. Under the foregoing circumstances, a verdict was returned of Lunacy.

Dum-Dum.—The second representation of the grand Melo-Drama of *Meg Murnoch*, or the *Hag of the Glen*, drew a very crowded House at this Theatre on Wednesday evening, and there were many important improvements remarked in the course of the Piece. The lively Farce of *Raising the Wind* was got through with great ability, and the Evening's Entertainment was productive of very great and general satisfaction. We confess, that tho' at other moments it would have given us much pleasure to have gone at length into the details of the representation;—the subjects which we have just now been called to touch upon, have left us in a frame of mind by no means suited to such a task.

Chowringhee.—This Theatre is expected to possess great attractions this evening (Friday) in the re-appearance of a distinguished Amateur, who has recently returned from England, and who fills a part in which he has before acquitted himself with great *ecart* in the Play of *John Bull*. The Farce of the *Spoiled Child* is to be added to this representation, in which Mrs. Cooke will be welcomed with great pleasure by all who remember her in the character of Little Pickle, some time ago, and the general expectation will we trust be fully gratified.

Conversations.—We had omitted to state, what it was nevertheless our duty to have reported some days since, that the last Conversazione on Friday the 19th, was not only more brilliantly attended than usual, but from the zeal and assiduity of the Stewards, and the superior dancing as well as spirit of gaiety that prevailed, it was generally felt and acknowledged to have been one of the most agreeable parties that has been experienced since their commencement. We trust that the same spirit will continue to pervade these deservedly popular Assemblies, and that harmony, peace, and rational pleasure will be the prevailing Deities that watch over its gay and happy associations.

Military Library at Mhow.—A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Mhow Military Library, took place at the Quarters of General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. on the 1st instant, when the Brigadier General opened the business of the day by calling the attention of the Meeting to the causes of the Assembly.

"Circumstances," he said, "had caused a general relief of the Troops stationed at Mhow, by Corps of the Bengal Army." This change had not

been anticipated when the Library and Reading Room were proposed, and he therefore had requested this Meeting to ascertain the general sentiments, as to the plans, proper to be pursued regarding the interests of the rising Institution. The General remarked, that the plan was certainly only in its infancy, but every thing that could be desired for the accomplishment of its primary objects had been put in progress, and the feelings and principles which had led to its formation, had been justly appreciated in every part of India.

The College of Fort William and the Asiatic Society had both given, by presents of Books, substantial proofs of their wish for its success, and every prospect was held out, of that being as complete as the most sanguine could expect.

The business as matters now stand, Sir John continued, could only be settled in two ways. One by a restitution to the Subscribers of the Funds subscribed (which were nearly two thousand rupees) but this he read in the countenances of those around him would be an unnecessary if not an offensive proposition. He would not therefore make it, but content himself with suggesting, that the Meeting should adopt the means it thought best calculated to perpetuate an Establishment of which it must ever be a satisfaction to have been the founders."

The sentiments of the Meeting were unanimous as to the principles upon which they were to act, and after some discussions on the mode in which they could best reconcile their measures to the feelings of the Officers by whom they were to be relieved, the following Resolutions were carried without one dissentient voice.

First. That the Institution be considered in progress according to the principles and regulations on which it was established, and that all funds, property, and accounts, shall be made over by the Secretary to Captain Daugerfield, who remains with the Head Quarters of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's Division.

Second. That Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm be requested to explain to the Officers of the Corps, who form the relief of the Troops at Mhow, the motives and principles of this Institution, and to invite them to an adoption and participation of its objects and benefits.

Third. Resolved, that Sir John Malcolm be requested to accept of the situation of Patron to the Institution.

Fourth. Resolved, that the thanks of the Subscribers be given to the Managing Committee,

Colonel Wilson, President,
Captain Stewart,
Captain Daugerfield,

Doctor Wilson,
Lieut. Iredell, Treasurer, and
Lieut. Terrington, Secretary,

for their zealous exertions in support of the Institution.

Fifth. Resolved, that the thanks of the Subscribers be given to Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. for his constant attention and zealous support of the Institution, which has led to its foundation on principles that, with him as its Patron, will ensure its success. [Govt. Gaz.]

Bengal Military Fund.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
The STAFF OFFICER, whose Letter appeared in your Journal of Tuesday last, has in several instances made so many assertions without (or apparently without) reflection, that were I inclined to retort, instead of to argue, I should find ample room for the application of the *tu quoque* to him, who accuses me of having made a hasty proposal; but I shall dispense with that School-boy mode of attack, and proceed to shew how widely he has erred in almost all his observations.

"We in Calcutta," he says, "have been told by some of these Letter-writers, that a general anxiety prevails among the up-country Officers to see the proposed Military Fund established;" but my memory does not serve me so as to enable me to corroborate that assertion, and I am disposed to think, that this general assertion is a product of the Staff Officer's fertile invention. You have published Letters from up-country Correspondents, who said that in their own quarter such anxiety prevailed; and I myself informed you, that of my own acquaintance whose opinions I had heard, there were five to one in favor of the Fund's establishment. Neither of these assertions, however, go to say that a general anxiety prevails on that head, nor do I remember any such expression having been made use of, nor any other that did not obviously, and I believe avowedly, spring from the personal knowledge of the respective writers.

The Staff Officer allows, that a "number of writers" have supported the Fund, and that "every pen is drawn in favor of the Plan;" which must be allowed to be *prima facie* evidence of the support's far exceeding the opposition, in a limited point of view, and that, I think, ought to satisfy him, that both parties are at least equal, if he will allow me nothing more. He says it would doubtless be a very excellent thing to be able to

secure great benefits by small subscriptions, but he wants to be convinced of the practicability of the measure by which it is proposed to effect this desirable object. We know that often before now have

"Great events arose from little things,"

and their doing so again is therefore not impossible.

Having thus brought the Plan within the verge of possibility (which is one great step gained, considering the unyielding spirit in which the Staff Officer seems to have written,) it next remains for us to satisfy the doubts of your Correspondent and his friends respecting the *feasibility* of the measure, so that if they should ever be brought to contribute any thing more substantial than "blotted paper" to the Fund, they may not be tortured by the thoughts of having laid out their money on no better security than what is afforded by the "baseless fabric of a vision."

The reasons adduced by the Staff Officer, to prove that, because a Fund flourishes in the Madras Army, it will not therefore flourish in this one, are totally inadequate to the support of his position, and even inconsiderately urged (and a writer should use extreme caution on his own part, when he accuses another of want of thought); for he says, that the additional claimants would prevent the Bengal Fund from flourishing, as does the Madras one, and from giving such high pensions; but has he so far misunderstood me as to suppose that these claimants are to be provided for, at the expence solely of the authorised Subscribers? If not, can he be ignorant, that for every such claimant there will be an additional Subscription paid by the husband or father? And will not that preserve the equality between this and the Madras Fund? The greater the number of Subscribers to any Fund, the more flourishing that Fund must necessarily be; and it is owing to the paucity of contributors, that the Widows' Fund ever was and ever will be (unless every Officer in the Army gets married and subscribes to it) on a low scale with regard to pensions, and on a high one with regard to contributions.

Supposing, that to the Madras Fund there are two hundred married Subscribers, and that to the proposed one, there will be six hundred, owing to the permission to subscribe, granted to the husbands of Country-born females, surely this latter Fund would be more flourishing than the other; and would not even the Widows' Fund have been saved the painful task of reducing its increased Pensions, if its number of Subscribers had at that juncture been doubled? But the Staff Officer doubts whether the proposed Fund ever will be so generally supported as is the Madras one; to which I answer, that nothing can satisfy that doubt but the ascertaining the wishes of all our Brother-Officers; and in proceeding thus far, there can surely be no hazard; nor can I bring myself to believe, that the Staff Officer is so very strongly wedded to his own opinion, as not to wish to know what is the real opinion of the Army at large.

I have repeatedly said, that unless the Fund meet with liberal support it cannot, and ought not, to be established; surely, therefore, the mere act of sending circular letters for that purpose, can be productive of neither ruin nor embarrassment. Neither he nor I can tell what this general opinion will prove to be; but if he be a Calcutta Staff Officer, who perhaps has not been higher than Barrackpore for many years, I don't see how any PERSONAL knowledge can guide him in forming an estimate of the Up-country Officers' opinions, even if he had Correspondents, like yourself, Mr. Editor, at every Station of the Army.

As to what he says of the Orphan Fund, I have only to observe, that I have been led astray by relying too implicitly on the publications of their accounts, &c. for they lead a person to believe; that there is a very considerable overplus after all deductions, but perhaps the Staff Officer is a Manager, and if so, he must needs know more about the matter than I do; but this I will say, that if the receipts and expenditure of that Fund are really so near to an equality as this writer states, it will not stand the 'shock of years' which he mentions, much longer! It is a Fund, indeed, in the management of which the Army has little or no concern, and in which I believe the majority of its forced supporters feel very little interest; and it is perfectly ridiculous to talk of the Army's being represented by the Managers, or that such and such Regulations are confirmed by the Army; that, too, looks very fine upon paper, but it exists not in reality. I make not the smallest doubt, that the Fund is well managed, all I object to, is, the assertion, that the Army manage it, and that the Army is represented by the Managers; because neither of these is the case, and not likely ever to be, for the Fund excites too little interest for a "Reform in the Representation" to be petitioned for, by the great body of Officers.

The Staff Officer says it cannot be expected, that married Officers will subscribe to the Military, who refuse now to subscribe to the Widows' Fund; but he seems to have forgotten that the very objection made to this latter, viz. exorbitant contributions and trifling Pensions, are obviated by the former, and that therefore many will subscribe to the one who refuse to contribute to the other. "But," says he "a little nice examination will

* His words are that "if we struck off all the illegitimate Children and Eurasian Widows from the present Fund, they would then be brought nearly to the Madras Plan" and I say they would be no such thing.

show, that its Funds could not meet the expenses it would have to defray:" now we think, it is a great pity the Staff Officer did not take the trouble of entering into this "nice examination" in order to prove his assertion, which he has left to shift for itself entirely unsupported; and I call upon him to show (if he can) by what means the receipts of the Military Fund will fall short of its expenditure, supposing it, as I have done from the very first, to be generally subscribed to.

He will not allow, that the flourishing state of the Madras Fund is any reason why this should also flourish, *ergo* (for his conclusions are somewhat sweeping) the proposed Plan is not practicable. Does he mean to say that the circumstance of our having more Subscribers paying as married men will render the Fund less able to meet all demands against it? If so, let him ask the Managers of the Widow's Fund whether it would entail ruin on their Institution if two hundred additional married Subscribers lent their aid to it. The very existence of a Fund or Society depends on the number of its contributors; if that be large, it thrives, but if small, it fails, and such will be the case with the Military Fund, in common with the rest, if ever it should be established.

By parity of reasoning, the Staff Officer's proposal for those Officers who, want to collect money for furlough, to join and make a Fund of their own, is really impracticable, and even puerile; for a moment's reflection would have convinced him, that such a limited establishment could not possibly prove adequate to the attainment of the desired end. The very circumstance (and I may call it a peculiar one,) which would render the success of the Military Fund next to certain, is that of its embracing three objects, in one or more of which, almost every Officer in the Army must feel interested, and hence it was, that I asserted it would do more good to those concerned than all the other Bengal Funds put together; and what the Staff Officer says respecting the Laudable and Union Societies, helps me to an observation which will tend materially to prove the truth of this assertion. He says a husband or father may "at a small expense" increase the portions of his Wife and Children by means of these Societies; and it will be worth our while to make known the singularity of his ideas concerning a small expense. A Subscriber of the age of from 25 to 40 years has to pay, in the Fourth Laudable Society, an average annual sum of upwards of Rs. 240; that is 20 Rs. per mensem, for an eventual benefit the amount of which is uncertain. In the Provident Society, the lowest amount for a share is 200 Rs. and in the Union Society, if the premiums be low, so are the benefits, besides being uncertain, except in one view which is the certainty of their never being very great.

Now the Military Fund holds out a certain and extensive benefit, for a small subscription, not small according to the Staff Officer's notions of diminutiveness, but really very trifling; this assertion is grounded on the supposition of its being generally supported; because agreeably to the very nature of things, a Fund which can boast of a great number of Subscribers must be able to afford increased advantages for reduced rates of contributions, when compared with Funds but partially supported, which must needs operate in a directly contrary way, by giving reduced advantages for increased Subscriptions.

On the whole, I really do not think, that a single solid objection has been stated by the Staff Officer, or more properly speaking, by the "most sensible and best informed men" whose reasons he has "endeavoured to state;" but I shall not easily be brought to admit, that those men who have made the Staff Officer their organ, are in reality either the most sensible or the best informed men of which Society can boast, for it so happens that many Officers have approved of the Military Fund, who (and the Staff Officer himself, would allow this if he knew to whom I allude,) have at least as much sense, and as good information as any men in India; so that after all, the side he espouses, can no more boast of a monopoly of sense and information than they can of overwhelming numbers. But why should he be so severe upon the wished-for Meeting, for that would undoubtedly be the speediest method of deciding the matter one way or the other? Because (says he) sober practical men desire first to know whether it will be generally supported. Now, I shall feel very much obliged to him if he will point out a better method of informing these sober practical men, agreeably to their wishes, of the chances of general support, than by having a Meeting of the kind mentioned; or if he will tell me how to collect the votes of the Army better than by Circulars from the Adjutant General's Office, dispatched by permission of the Commander in Chief. Why should he object to what he cannot remedy? Does he suppose, that if we wrote Letters pro and con in your Journal till doomsday, that we should ever be able thereby to collect the votes of all our Brother-Officers, though most of them would certainly see our productions? I only want to be told how to proceed in the least objectionable manner, and it is therefore in vain, for any one to say, "you're all wrong," if he either can not, or will not rectify the error he so easily perceives.

I am, Sir, obediently, yours,

Calcutta, Nov. 24, 1819.

R. A. McNAGHTEN.

P. S. The whole of the Staff Officer's Letter is written in an authoritative dictatorial style, which I cannot think the best calculated for the attainment of an object, or the success of an argument, where persuasion is the usual, and certainly the most agreeable means a writer resorts to.

He may perhaps intend to convince people by force, and to awe them into acquiescence by holding out the opinions of the "best-informed men" as if in *terrorem*, but really his arguments are built on so weak a foundation and his conclusions so unauthorised by the premises, that the least degree of examination cannot fail to show their fallacy. He adduces not a single reason why the Military Fund should not succeed if generally supported; but he argues as though I wished to have it instituted at all events, and run all chance of subsequently procuring supporters! I have repeatedly said, that it should not be established until we secured the requisite number of Subscribers; and the Staff Officer ridicules (or makes an attempt to ridicule) the only mode in which that can be effected, viz. by Circular Letters to the Army. The term reasoning cannot with any justice be applied to his production, which appears to me to be nothing more than opposition (but without any cause shown) to a Plan which he thinks is illusive and exaggerated, but which he cannot prove to be so in any one instance.

Notice.

In the Government Gazette of yesterday, is the following paragraph:

"In copying our report of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society at the late meeting, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal has added a note, in which he says, (referring to the narrative of a journey from Soobat'ho to Shipk by Lieutenant A. GERARD,) that "the interesting details of the narrative of this journey will be found contained in the Correspondence transmitted to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal at different periods, from the Himalyah." &c. We are requested to observe that the details in question are not written by Lieutenant A. GERARD. We give this explanation in justice to Lieutenant A. GERARD, and to secure his claim to the satisfaction he must have contemplated in transmitting his production to the Society. He is doubtless aware, and it ought to be known to all Travellers and Correspondents of the Asiatic Society, that the Society cannot receive for their Researches any article that has been previously published in a newspaper. On this principle, if the statement in the Calcutta Journal referred to Lieutenant A. GERARD, the valuable account of his journey to Chinese Tartary would of course be rejected."

In answer to this, we are compelled to state that the distinction here attempted to be made is an unimportant one, in fact, though its evident tendency is to impeach our accuracy if not our truth.

In order to be the better satisfied of the grounds of our assertion that the details of the journey in question were to be found in the Numbers of the Calcutta Journal referred to, as transmitted to us from the Himalyah, we have made a reference to a Friend of Lieutenant A. Gerrard, to whom the Papers were first sent under cover for publication in our Journal, and it appears, that these were transmitted by the BROTHER of Lieutenant Gerrard, who is believed to have accompanied him in this Tour, so that one Journal might have been presented to the Asiatic Society through Sir David Ochterlony, from one of the Travellers, and the other through a Friend in Calcutta to us, by his fellow-tourist.

It will be remembered that we did not say our Correspondent was Lieutenant A. Gerrard, as this was a fact which even if we had known, we should not have mentioned without his express permission. We simply said, for the gratification of such of our readers as might wish to see the details which were merely referred to in the Report of the Asiatic Society, that these might be found in the Numbers and pages of the Calcutta Journal enumerated; and in this we believe we are still correct, as any one may easily ascertain by comparing the names of stations and places mentioned in both.

If it be true, as is stated, that the Asiatic Society cannot receive for their Researches any article that has been previously published in a Newspaper; it is equally true that several articles which have been sent to them, among which were a Communication from Lieutenant Fell, and another from Lieutenant Macnaghten, lay so long disregarded or at least not publicly noticed, that they were transmitted by the writers to us for publication, some months after they were sent to the Society, and when they despaired of their ever appearing on their Records at all. We printed them, not only to gratify the wishes of those whose labours deserved that reward, but also to further the ends of Science and Research, by stimulating the pursuit of Literary objects; and the consequence was, that some time AFTER our publication of them, both these Papers were brought out of their obscurity, read before the Society, and reported among the Proceedings at the Meeting, in the Government Gazette.

We do not conceive the value of these or any other similar communications to be lessened by their appearing in our Journal, or heightened by being printed in the Volumes of the Asiatic Researches, as we should rather estimate writings of every kind from their intrinsic merit than the particular publication in which they are found. At all events, if the Researches of our intelligent Correspondents are not ushered into the world with the pomp and majesty of a public Institution; they are printed as accurately, published more expeditiously, circulated more widely, and read much more generally, than they could be in such a Work; and we leave our readers to judge whether the great object for which all Literary Institutions are or ought to be founded; namely, the most extensive diffusion of useful knowledge, is most likely to be effected by our humble, but easily-accessible and widely-spread pages; or in the ponderous yearly Volumes of a learned and respectable, but formal and appalling Association.

Dramatic Exhibitions.

— The Play's the thing
 "In which I'll catch the conscience of the King."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal:

SIR,

It is remarked by a modern and highly ingenious writer, that Dramatic Exhibitions tend as much to soften and civilize mankind, as the shows of Gladiators and other barbarous sports served to keep up and encourage amongst them, brutal courage and ferocity. Indeed we may observe, that in proportion to the cultivation and refined state of different nations, so were Dramatic Exhibitions fostered and brought forward amongst them. The Greeks seem particularly to have delighted in these amusements; and the profound attention said to be evinced by a French audience (according to Lady Morgan, the only audience in the world) is a proof amongst many others of their educated refinement.

I will not, however, take up your time by comparative views of this sort, as a single glance at the pages of History will perfectly convince us, that a delight in Theatrical Exhibitions were amongst the first proofs of advancement in mental improvement. Many a man can date his love of reading to the first impression received at a Theatre, and dramatic reading is of all others relished most keenly by the youthful mind. Who ever heard Mrs. Siddons recite the passages of Shakespear without inwardly resolving to study that passage again, and try to read it in her manner? Is there a school boy who has not in his time personified the Kingly Edward? or the proud, insulted, and degraded Warwick? or the angry Cassius? or the stern and philosophic Brutus?

But to the point, Mr. Editor:—I was induced to make these sort of remarks by some observations of your own in your Journal, a few days ago. You there deplore the triumph of Farce and Pantomime over the more classical refinements of the Drama, in consequence of the thin attendance upon that excellent Comedy of *Wild Oats*, "the reputation of which," you observe, "is well-known, the cast of which was excellent, and though every thing promised an evening of refined and rational pleasure, yet the house was so thinly attended, that the expences of the night were not paid by the receipts."

This is a deplorable state of things certainly, and must, were it to continue, end in the ruin of the Theatre; but I think it may be accounted for, when you consider, that at present, Calcutta overflows with amusement, Concerts, Conversations, Dum Dum Theatricals, and numerous private parties, are too much at once; we cannot enjoy them all (they are very expensive, Mr. Editor,) and though for my own part I would prefer a Play to a Concert, aye, or Conversation either (without wishing to decry those highly intellectual and refined amusements); yet still the tide of Fashion flows strongly in favor of the latter at present.

When the characters of Penruddock, Shylock, and Zanga, were exhibited to us in the Tragedies to which they belong, the houses were not only respectable, but crowded, and they are uniformly less so at the representation of Comedy. Are the former better acted? It certainly is (at least I think so) a higher proof of talent, to excel in Tragedy than in Comedy. We have many Listons, Emerys, Blanchards, Kings, &c. though but one Keen. You seldom find these qualities united. Garrick is the only instance I remember, and he was wont to say, that a good Tragedian must of necessity be a good Comedian. Probably, vanity prompted this opinion, for it is not generally true. John Kemble and Keen contradict it.

It would be a nice subject of enquiry to speculate upon the causes of this preference generally given to Tragedy. Mr. Hazlitt has some highly ingenious observations on this point, in his History of the English Stage. For my part there is nothing on earth, that delights me equally with a well-acted Tragedy. Oh! Mr. Editor, if you had ever seen Mr. Keen in the third act of *Othello*, or the dagger-scene in *Macbeth*, or a thousand other sublime specimens of Dramatic talent! I have felt as enthusiastically when gazing on this wonderful man (thinking on him is almost as bad) as Sir Edward Mortimer describes himself to have felt on reading History.

"Books my only commerce now"

will some times rouse me beyond my nature. I have been so warmed, so heated, by a well turned rhapsody, that I have seemed the hero of the tale so glowingly described.

We love to weep with those who weep, and some one pities those who cannot taste the "luxury of woe;" we sooner sympathise with sorrow than with joy (perhaps from a selfish motive), and the great Poet has described the sorrows of Andromache as shared even by her servants.

"There, while her tears deplor'd the God like man,
 There all her train the soft infection ran,
 The pious maids their mingled sorrows shed
 And mourn the living Hector as the dead."

We crowd more to an execution than a wedding; and the horrid spectacle of human beings fighting, till frequently the death of one decides the contest, can boast more crowded spectators than a scene more calculated to do honor to human nature would produce. Horrible stories chain us to our chairs, whether they treat of murders, ghosts, or devils; while listening to a description of peaceful happy retired life, we go to sleep. We love to be excited, no matter by what

"Pleas'd with a feather, tickled by a straw"

Military prompt, how attractive! Martial music, how inspiring! How horribly delighted I have felt by repeating at midnight these lines.

"— But that I am forbid

To tell the secrets of my prison house,
 I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
 Would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood;
 Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres;
 Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
 And each particular hair to stand on end
 Like quills upon the fretful porcupine;
 But this eternal blazon must not be
 To ears of flesh and blood—list! list! oh list!"

The accumulated horror of this passage defies description.

If (to return to the original point in discussion) the Theatre here is not well attended, the performers are not to be blamed; for I will venture to assert that no private Theatre ever could boast of more real talent. I have seen acting here which would even grace a London Theatre, not to speak of a late Amateur who has recently left us for the Upper Provinces, and who was without any exception, the best actor in private life I ever saw. I would simply mention the Gentleman who is now about to leave us, than whom I never saw a more finished, true, and natural Actor, in a certain line of acting. His Adam Winterton, I look upon as a finished piece of acting, far superior to Munden, whom I last saw in that character, and who made a piece of grimace and buffoonery, of an almost pathetic specimen of doating and enfeebled old age.

It would be unjust not to enumerate the female acquisitions to our Theatre. I think Miss Williams capable, or I am much mistaken, of much more important parts than she has hitherto appeared in. She always repeats her author as if she thoroughly understood him, which is more perhaps than could be said of any six female performers on the English Stage. I think she would play Desdemona exceedingly well, and in my opinion would be equal to Lady Macbeth. Her features are highly expressive, her voice powerful and sonorous, and her artificial assumption of dignity is in the highest degree effective. Her face is admirably calculated for the higher order of passions, but she would not shine, I think, so much in Comedy. Mrs. Cooke is so admirable in her particular line of free saucy humour, that her best eulogy is the delight with which every one listens to her.

What then is to prevent our Theatre from being crowded? I hope this question will be answered on Friday evening, when I understand, we may look for a good house as well as good acting, and when the latter exists the former is generally premised. In full hopes of this desirable event.

Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1819.

I remain, Sir, Yours, &c.

ZENO.

Irregular Cavalry.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I agree with the CAVALRY OFFICER in your Journal of the 21st of October, that 4 Brigades of Regular Cavalry would be preferable to 20 lacs worth of Irregulars; though I fear as a mere matter of calculation, independent of utility, his statement of the expence would not tally with the calls on the Treasury. But I differ with him as to his "brief statement of facts," and to the sweeping conclusion he draws, that Corps of Irregular Cavalry are not to be depended upon; and that whenever they are pressed by difficulty they will invariably abandon their posts.

On the contrary, when treated with strict justice and a little attention to their prejudices, their conduct has proved the reverse. It ought to be remembered, that the system they had been accustomed to, precluded their being transferred like Regulars from one Commanding Officer to another; in case of such transfer being necessary, the new Chief had a muster, and told them they were discharged; those that chose it, enlisted a new; this alone cancelled the old bond; a new one was contracted by the enlistment, and it is notorious, that even in the moment of victory, the fall of the Chief was the signal for dispersion.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it appears to me, that the instances brought forward by the CAVALRY OFFICER, when examined into, will confute his conclusions. On his own case, when his Corps went over

to the enemy, I shall be silent, (*Hinc illas lacrymas*). It is fact, however, that the native Chief who had the greatest influence with his men, and went off with them, subsequently received a valuable Jagheer in the Bareilly district; it is to be presumed he shewed some cause.

The greatest part of Lucan's force was composed of the corps of different Sirdars who wished, in case of accidents, to keep well with both parties, and perhaps under existing circumstances would have preferred running away to fighting, but it is certain, that Lucan's men stood till he was wounded and made a prisoner. Numbers were killed and wounded, and as he was surrounded, and a great part of the remainder taken prisoners and deprived of their horses, those that escaped, would have found it difficult to have joined Colonel Monson with such swarms of the Marhatta horse hovering round him. The force was in fact annihilated. Fyze Tullab Khan, a Bareilly chief, was wounded and taken prisoner; the family have been rewarded with a Jagheer of 12 or 14 lacs in perpetuity.

Gardner was originally detached from General Lake's Army, with two hundred men from the Irregulars, then at Head-quarters. Of these he selected 100, and during all the hot winds hung on Holcar's flanks, transmitting daily intelligence to the Commander-in-chief. This duty, in such weather, a great distance from our Army, and in an enemy's country, must have been trying to the most attached veterans. Not a man deserted him. He afterwards joined Lucan's force, near Shereghat and defeated Holcar's rear-guard, bringing with him to Mokunderah, 11 guns and 3000 of Holcar's Regular Infantry. He was then reinforced by a detachment from Lucan's party, and employed in advance of Colonel Monson, whom he joined during his retreat, and immediately after Lucan's defeat, in which 253 Rajpoots belonging to his detachment and commanded by a relation of the Katre Rajah, were killed; only 7 out of 260 men ever having reached their homes. This was the greatest part of the detachment given to him by Colonel Monson; of his original 100, ninety horses were killed, drowned, starved, or died of fatigue.

Of the conduct of Skinner's Horse, during the retreat of Colonel S. Brawn from Muttra, I have heard an account very different from that given by your Correspondent.

The CAVALRY Officer, when he stated, that Captain Gardner availed himself of a dark night, and his knowledge of the country, to get to Jeypore, ought, in common justice, to have added, that his late trying service, as a partizan, with 100 men, on the flanks of 30,000 Horse, had brought on a dangerous illness; that he was so reduced by fever, as to be incapable of supporting himself with other sick Officers on an elephant, and that in consequence of this he was placed on a village cot, and carried by coolies, who threw down their load and fled during the attack on Colonel Monson's square, near Koonshalgurh; and that with the concurrence and advice of his Commanding Officer, he was entrusted to the care of some Natives belonging to a Rajpoot Chief in the vicinity, as the only chance of saving his life. He was carried to our Political Agent, Captain Sterrock in a state of insensibility; those Officers who from illness or accident fell in the rear were murdered. Candour would have said all this, and have added, that Captain Gardner had neither corps, command, nor post, and was selected the following year for the same duty of lying on the enemy's flanks.

The Writer seems to have forgotten the gallant behaviour of Skinner's Horse at Aszul Gurr, and it ought to be recollected, that no men were ever put to severer trial than Cunningham's Rohillas, during the Robilund disturbance. Our force at Bareilly was small, and the number of the rioters out of all proportion. They had erected the Holy Standard, but the corps remained firm to their duty, in defiance of the nearest ties of blood and religion. One individual alone attempted to join the enemy, he was immediately put to death by his comrades, who thus proved their fidelity in circumstances of peculiar difficulty.

Gardner's Irregulars, on the Sarun Frontier, and Robert's on the Nerbudda, behaved very well; and I do not recollect an instance of their having behaved ill.

I think, Sir, that the very instances given by the CAVALRY OFFICER, (always excepting his own case,) when enquired into and sifted, convey praise instead of censure. More than one half were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; the greater part of those who escaped lost their horses by starvation, fatigue, or drowning. The circumstances of their situation, in common liberality, ought to be taken into consideration; they were newly entertained, had been defeated, saw the force of their masters in full retreat, were without grain, or covering, during the height of the rains; difficulties, which if we are to believe the accounts of the day, some of our own troops could not withstand.

The Letter in question, I believe to be posthumous, or I might have been more explicit in reply. Under this conviction, my only motive for taking up my pen in refutation, is to rescue from the opprobrium of the Writer's accusation, a meritorious body of men who have repeatedly received the applause of Government.

MIRZA.

Upper Provinces, Nov. 5, 1819.

Precedence in Indian Society.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Rank and Precedence being but little understood, though objects of great interest in Indian Society; I beg leave to put a few cases, and submit some observations on the subject, in the hope, that some of your enlightened Correspondents will set these high and mighty matters in a clear and plain point of view.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the rank of Military C: B's is fixed above Esquires, and of course their wives take the precedence of all plain Mistresses (I apprehend this would lead, at the public Rooms in Bath, or in any other public Assembly, where Military gradation is; if not unknown, not I believe acknowledged, to the Wife of a Major who is a C: B, being placed above any Officer's Wife, from a Lieutenant Colonel, to a Field Marshal, if without any title or rank in Civil Society, but Esquire). Does the same precedence give their Wives the rank above the Wives of Civil Servants in India, whose Husbands are only Esquires; but who by their rank and standing in the Civil Line of Junior or Senior Merchants, are, by the established Rules of this Service, of superior Rank to the military title held by the C: B.

Honorables, and Baronets, in the Civil and Military Service, are often in the junior situations of both lines. Are their Wives entitled to the rank, their husband's Titles would give them in England; above Esquires their seniors in rank and situation in India; or only, to their husbands rank in the list of the Honorable Company's Servants.

Baronets of Nova Scotia, have not, I believe, any fixed rank in England, except they were included by the Act of the Union with Scotland which fixed the relative ranks of all descriptions to come in according to their date of creation with the same ranks in England;—for a long period this rank was in little estimation, although Charles the 1st had granted to them, and their eldest sons, the privilege of their wives being designated Lady, Dame, or Madame; and to the possessor of the Baronetry, the wearing an honorary medal, suspended by a ribbon. In 1775 his present Majesty restored the respectability of the Order;—but whether any adjustment of its relative rank took place, or not, I can find no record of. Many are also Baronets of Scotland, but others are not, or of England, or Ireland;—how therefore do they rank with the respective Baronets of those realms, a point which will determine their consideration in India.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, and

Upper Provinces, Nov. 15, 1819.

DAILY READER.

Government Orders.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1819.

Ordered, that the following Rank of Cadets for the Engineers, Artillery and Infantry Corps and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for this Presidency, and instructed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to proceed by the Ships of the Seasons 1818, be published in General Orders.

Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Engineers, Artillery and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships of the Season 1818.

For the Engineers.—To rank from 16th December, 1817, the day he passed his Public Examination, Thomas Prinsep, *Hooghly*. To rank from 16th June, 1818, the day they passed the Public Examination, John Thompson, and John Mudge, learning the art of Sapping and Mining. To rank from 6th April, 1819, the day he passed his Public Examination, Edward Sanders, to be detained in England without prejudice to his rank; for the purpose of being sent on the Trigonometrical Survey and afterwards to learn the art of Sapping and Mining.

For the Artillery.—William John Macvittie, *Marquis of Wellington*. William Richard Maidman. Richard Gordon Beddingfield. Henry Rutherford, *Mary*. Archdale Wilson, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*. Philip Jackson, *Rochester*. George Maclean. David Ewart, *Medway*. James Scott. Simon William Bennett. Augustus Abbott, *Mary*. Peter Arnold Torckler, *Mary*. George Simon Lowrenson. Proby Thomas Cutley, *Marquis of Wellington*. Charles McMorine, *Marquis of Wellington*. Richard Williams, *Abertonia*. Charles Grant Hubert Garbett, *Fame*. James Watson Wakefield, *Marquis of Wellington*. Arthur Campbell, *Marquis of Wellington*. William Trigge Garrett, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*. Charles Dallas. Ballantyne Williams. Richard Horsford, *Hooghly*. Edward Saunders Armitag Waad Wada Wade, *William Miles*.

For the Infantry.—John Fulton Meade, *Rose*, Sailed 14th Mar. 1816. Gregory Haldane Jackson, *Rose*. Joseph Graham, *Minerva*, Sailed 15th Mar. 1819. Charles Alexander Crickett Hodges, *Minerva*. Hugh Murray, *Minerva*. Thomas Sewell, *Abroad*, Para appd. 27th Mar. 1819. George Fleming, *Sarry*, (Aldham) Sailed 11th April, 1819. William Hamilton Halford, *Sarry*, (Aldham).

* These Cadets are ranked as reported, qualified at Public Examinations, published on the 6th of April, 1819.

ham). William Hickey, *Surry*, (Aldham). George Burney, *Surry*, (Hart) Sailed 14th April. James Donnthorne, *Surry*, (Hart). Charles Farnor, *Carnatic*, Sailed 17th April. William Whitaker, *Carnatic*. George Henry White, *Thomas Grenville*, Sailed 17th April. Miles Dormer, *Thomas Grenville*. Hay Macdowall, *Thomas Grenville*. William Payne, *Thomas Grenville*. Frederick Cope Smith, *Carnatic*. William Beckett, *Carnatic*. Francis Edward Manning, *Thomas Grenville*. Joseph Walker Jasper Osely, *Thomas Grenville*. James Brooke, *William Miles*, Sailed 11th May. Joseph Leeson, *Abroad*, Para. appd. 11th May '19. William Ellis, *William Miles*, Sailed 11th May. William Dalzell, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Sailed 20th May. Brown Jackson Fleming, *Marquis of Wellington*, Sailed 20th May. Thomas Roberts, *Marquis of Wellington*. Vincent Shortland, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Sailed 20th May. George Griffiths, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*. Robert William Hahed, *Marquis of Wellington*. James White, *Marquis of Wellington*. Stuart Corbett, *Marquis of Wellington*. Edward Morhead, *Marquis of Wellington*. George Templer, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*. James Stevens, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*. John Stanforth Betts, *Albion*, (Fayrer) Sailed 23d May. Francis Rowcraft, *Fame*, Sailed 26th May. William Grant, *Hoogly*, Sailed 26th May. Henry Doveton, *Hoogly*. Joseph Charles Sage, *Fame*. James Patrick Macdougall, produced Commission in the 91st Regiment of Foot as Ensign, dated 21st March 1816, *Albion*, (Weller) Sailed 29th May. Henry Roche Osborn, *Albion*. Anthony Highbere Jellicoe, *Mary*, Sailed 10th June. John Paton, *Mary*. George Kinloch, *Medway*. Henry Walter Bellow, *Medway*.

(Signed)

WM. ABINGTON.

East-India House, 15th June, 1819.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. DART, Secretary.

East-India House, London, 7th July, 1819.

Rank of Assistant Surgeons appointed for Bengal and proceeding by the following Ships of the Season 1818:

Hector Fraser, *Speke*, Sailed 6th August, 1818. James Hume, *Paragon*, Sailed 23d Aug. Poyntz Stewart, M. D. *Sappho*, Sailed 5th Feb. 1819. Charles Mackinnon, *Rose*, Sailed 14th March. James Clarke, *Minerva*, Sailed 15th Mar. Whitney Taylor, *Minerva*. James Hutchinson, *Bonhay Castle*, Sailed 6th April, from Liverpool. James Stewart, *Carnatic*, Sailed 17th Apr. Edward Hickman, *Thomas Grenville*, Sailed 17th of May. William Montgomerie, *Abroad*, Para. appd. 12th May. Murdoch Macleod, *Marquis of Wellington*, Sailed 26th May. Charles Walter Welchman, *Marquis of Wellington*. John Griffith, *Marquis of Wellington*. John Mitchell Tod, *Hoogly*, Sailed 26th May. George Gordon MacPherson, *Albion*, (Weller) Sailed 29th May. Thomas Shorter, *Abroad*, Para. appd. 9th June.

(Signed)

WM. ABINGTON.

East-India House, the 16th June, 1819.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. DART, Secretary.

East-India House, London, the 7th July, 1819.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant David Thomas of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Buxar, vice Griffin, removed to another situation.

Assistant Surgeon J. Henderson to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Hurrpaul, Gollagore, vice Wardrop, removed to Nuddeah.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the General Department under date the 5th instant, to appoint Lieutenant Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart. of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, Commanding the Kemaon Provincial Battalion, to the situation of Deputy Post Master at Almorah, vice Captain Leys.

Lieutenant J. A. Schaleh, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, has been appointed, in the Judicial Department under the date 29th ultimo, to conduct the Survey of Calcutta under the Lottery Committee.

The undermentioned Officers, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Department, respectively, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of their health.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. T. Bradby of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. Chalmers of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

The following Officers having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of their private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George Dick of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. White of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on account of his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Twelve Months.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George Dick of the 9th Regt. of Nat. Inf.

Captain W. H. L. Frith of the Regiment of Artillery.

Surgeon P. Preton, attached to the Ramghur Battalion, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted

to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Ten Months, from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

Serjeant Major Dungress Manningfield of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January, 1797, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cawnpore.

Serjeant Turner, who was admitted to the established Pension by General Orders of the 13th of March last, and permitted to reside at Berhampore, is allowed to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency, instead of at the former station.

In consequence of the receipt of a corrected Certificate from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that Peter La Touche, and not La Fouché, under which latter name he was admitted into the Service by General Orders of the 19th September, 1818, is the correct name of Ensign La Touche, now doing duty with the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 13, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the Provision contained in General Orders of the 12th of November, 1812, authorizing an additional Writer at Sonat Rupees (30) Thirty per mensem, for each of the Majors of Brigade then on the Establishment, be made applicable to all Officers holding that situation on the permanent Staff of the Army.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to transfer Cornet O'Brien, of the 1st Local Cavalry, as an Ensign to the Ramghur Battalion, in the room of Villetie, deceased.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 13, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned unposted Ensigns to the rank of Lieutenants, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names, to supply existing vacancies:—

Richard Radford Hughes, 24th April, 1819.—Alexander Charles Baillie, 21st July, 1819.—Eric Sutherland, 23d July, 1819.—Ashford John Anstruther, 9th August, 1819.—Humphrey Jarvis White, 24th August, 1819.—Stephen Glynné Wheeler, 29th August, 1819.—George Lewis Vanzetti, 13th September, 1819.—William Hamilton, 29th September, 1819.—Henry Vigo Cary, 22d October, 1819.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to promote Mr. Thomas Prinsep, Cadet of Engineers, to the rank of Ensign, to fill one of the existing vacancies in that Corps, leaving the date of his Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the service accordingly.

Artillery.—Messrs. Richard Gordon Bedingfeld, and George Maclean.

Infantry.—The Honorable William Stapleton, Messrs. Philip Deare, James Hewitt, George Harris Edwards.

The Cadets of Artillery are promoted to 2d Lieutenants, and those of Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Serjeant Major Charles Franks of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment of Native Infantry is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council, dated the 11th of January 1797, with permission to reside and draw his stipend at the Presidency.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 13, 1819.

Assistant Surgeon C. Pears, M. D. attached to the Civil Station of Banda, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 20, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having had under his consideration, the inconveniences likely to attend the operation of that part of the General Orders under date the 1st September, 1818, which authorized the Commandant of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, not being a Colonel, to draw annually 2-3ds of a Colonel's Share from the Surplus Off-reckoning Fund, is pleased to rescind the same, and with reference to the existing strength of that Corps, to assign to the Officer Commanding it in lieu of the allowance therein specified, the highest rate of compensation for Off- reckonings, authorized by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their General Letter in the Military Department under date the 28th October 1814, to be granted to any Officer not being a Colonel, in Command of a Corps, viz. (4000) Four Thousand Rupees.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Garrison Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, November 23, 1819.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to direct that in future "Velocipedes" shall not be permitted to enter the Respondentia walk.

By Order,

C. T. HIGGINS, Offg. Town Major.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 18, 1819.

The detachment of the 21st Dragoons, and details of Invalids and service expired men of the Corps (14th Foot, 17th Foot, 24th Foot, 59th Foot, and 87th Foot) with such out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital as have received permission to return home, are to be embarked on Sunday morning the 21st instant, on Board the Ship Mellish, formerly called the Plowden, for which purpose Major General Wood will be pleased to make the requisite arrangements.

Captain Campbell of the 17th Foot will command the Troops in general; but Lieut. Newton will retain the immediate charge of the detachment of the 21st Dragoons.

The following is the detail of Officers to proceed on duty on the Mellish, viz. Captain Campbell, 17th Foot. Lieut. Newton, 21st Dragoons. Lieut. Suckling, Royal Scots. Cornet Forward, 21st Dragoons. Assist. Surgeon Menzies, 21st Dragoons.

Captain Campbell, or Senior Officer on Board, upon arrival at a British Port, will report to the Officer Commanding, and will send a return to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, in which any Casualties, or alterations during the voyage are to be accounted for.

The Acting Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort William, will, as usual, be particular in handing over the discharges and every other requisite document referable to the Invalids and service expired men, &c. to Captain Campbell.

On the day of embarkation, the Acting Brigade Major, under the orders of Major General Wood, will forward the usual returns to the Adjutant General, and to the Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces.

Ensign Brannan of H. M. 67th Regiment will hold himself in readiness to embark for Bombay on the Ship Mary Ann, for the purpose of joining his Regiment on that Establishment.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 19, 1819.

The details of His Majesty's Regiments for the Presidency of Fort St. George, (43th Dragoons, 31st Foot, 46th Foot, and 80th Foot) under the command of Captain Coates of the 89th Regiment, are, with the sanction of Government, to be embarked on Board the Ship Lord Wellington, on Monday morning the 22d instant, for which purpose Major General Wood will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements.

The usual embarkation returns to be sent in by the Acting Brigade Major to the King's Troops.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 20, 1819.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

Royal Scots.—Lieutenant Suckling, date of embarkation for 18 months to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

Ditto.—Lieut. J. Dickson, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.

17th Foot.—Capt. Campbell, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Ditto.—Lieut. P. de Moor, ditto, A. ditto, to visit Ceylon on his private Affairs.

Ditto.—Lieut. T. O'Halloran, ditto, 2 years, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

46th Foot.—Lieut. Mahon, ditto, ditto, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 20, 1819.

Captain Carroll of the 69th Regiment is directed to proceed in charge of the details of His Majesty's Troops for the Presidency of Fort St. George, under Orders of embarkation on board the Ship Lord Wellington, in the room of Captain Coates of the 89th Regiment, who has leave to remain at the Presidency for one month, from the 25th instant, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 24	Derriah Beggy	Arab	Abdalla	Mocha	Aug. 20

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 23	Sappho	British	T. G. Stewart	London
23	Helen	British	D. Seton	Bombay
23	St. Antonio	British	E. W. Heming	Java
23	Stockton	British	R. Langley	London
23	Lord Wellington	British	E. Wasse	London
23	Himayon Shaw	Arab	Ibrahim	Muscat
24	Fyzel Allum	Arab	Nacoda	Muscat
24	Mustapha	British	J. A. Harst	Muscat
24	Fair Trial	British	T. Wales	Bombay

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 23rd instant, the Lady of F. T. Hall, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Garden Reach, on the 21st instant, the Lady of R. W. Pee, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 17th instant, Mrs. Robert Gordon, of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 17th instant, Mrs. J. Brandt, of a Son.

At Sangor, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Captain Sissmore, Deputy Field Paymaster, of a Son.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. Eaton, Wife of Conductor Robert Eaton, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant McMahon, of the 1st Battalion 24th N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 25th instant, Richard Chase, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 24 years.

On the 21st instant, the Infant Daughter of R. W. Pee, Esq. aged 1 day.

On the 21st instant, Mr. George Francis Templeton, aged 28 years, 2 months and 21 days.

On the 20th instant, Lieutenant John Erskine, aged 24 years.

On the 17th instant, Thomas Temple Blackburn, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 22 years.

At Hazareebaug, (the Cantonments of the Ramghur Corps,) on the 18th of October, of a Jungle Fever, Lieutenant W. Villette, much regretted by his Brother Officers, to whom he was endeared by many excellent qualities.

At Batavia, on the 15th of September, C. J. Bogardt, Esq. Son of A. T. Bogardt, Esq. Second Resident at Chinsurah, aged 23 years.

Commercial Reports.

(FROM THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.)

Cotton, Jacon,	per maund	18	0	0	0
Cutchora,		17	0	0	0
Grain, Rice, Patna,		3	10	0	2 1/2
Patchery, 1st,		3	0	0	3 1/2
2d,		2	8	0	2 1/2
Moongy, 1st,		2	11	0	1 1/2
2d,		1	10	0	1 1/2
Ballum, 1st,		1	12	0	1 1/2
Indigo, Blue,		160	0	0	0
Blue and Purple,		145	0	0	150 0
Purple,		140	0	0	145 0
Purple and Violet,		135	0	0	140 0
Violet,		125	0	0	130 0
Violet and Copper,		110	0	0	120 0

We have very few alterations of consequence to notice since our last:—Cotton appears fully to maintain our former rates. Indigo continues to go off well, although we have not altered our former quotations, yet we may state, that 169 boxes of the mark HM have been sold during the week, for the London market, 165 in bond. In Piece Goods there is no alteration. Pepper has advanced from 8 annas to 1 rupee. Salt Petre and Silk are dull at our quotations.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	{	NOVEMBER 1819.	{	SELL
2 Rs. 0 As.	{	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	{	2 Rs. 6 As.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	8 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 per cent.
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

REMIT.]	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW
2s. 6d.	On London, six Months sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2 7
	Bombay, thirty Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	88 0 0
	Madras, thirty Days sight, per 100 Star Pagodas,	320 0 0

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	205 12 a 620	0 per 100
Dubloons,		30 6 a 80	0 each
Joes, or Pezas,		17 14 a 9	0 each
Dutch Ducats,		4 2 a 4	8 each
Louis D'ors,		8 4 a 8	8 each
Silver & Franc pieces,		100 0 a 0	8 per 100
Star Pagodas,		3 5 a 3	5 each